

# OXFORD DEMOCRAT

# PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1849.

NO. 3, VOLUME 9, NEW SERIES.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY  
C. W. Gifford,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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due from the date of the first insertion.  
G. V. B. PALMER, No. 5 Congress street, (over  
the Daily Advertiser Office) Boston, is our Agent for  
the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and  
Baltimore.

**Book and Job Printing**  
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

## POINTERY.

All is Action—All is Motion.  
By J. HAGEN.

All is action—All is motion!  
In this mighty world of ours!  
Like the current of the ocean,  
Man is urged by unseen powers!

Steadily but strongly moving,  
Life is onward evermore;  
Still the present is improving  
On the age that went before.

Every soul to actions high!  
We beside the soul that lingers—  
Onward! onward! is the cry.

Though man's form may seem victorious,  
War may waste and famine blight,  
Still from the conflict glorious,  
Mind comes forth with added light.

Over the darkest night of sorrow,  
Human progress none may stay;  
All who make the vain endeavor,  
Shall like chaff be swept away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Thunder Storm.

I was never a man of feeble courage. There

are few scenes either of human or elementary strife, upon which I have not looked with a brow of daring.

I have stood in front of battle, when

swords were gleaming and circling around me

like fiery serpents of the air—I have sat on the

mountain-pinnacles, when the whistling wind was

rending its oaks from their rocky cliffs and seat-

ting them piece-meal to the clouds—I have

seen them fling with a swelling soul, that knew

not, that reached out of danger—but there is

nothing in thunder's voice that makes me

tremble like a child. I have tried to overcome

this unnatural weakness—I have called pride to my aid. I have sought for more courage in the

lessons of philosophy—but it avails me nothing—at the first low moan of the distant cloud,

my heart shrinks, quivers, gasps, and dies with-

in it.

My involuntary dread of thunder, that I had

in an incident, that occurred when I was a

child of ten years. I had a little companion—a girl

of the same age with myself—who had been the

constant companion of my childhood. Strange

that, after lapse of almost a score of years, that

companion should be so familiar to me. I can

see the bright young creature, her large eye

gleaming like a beautiful gem, her fair locks

streaming as joy upon the sunrise gale, and her

cheek glowing like a ruby through a wreath of

transparent snow. Her voice had the melody

and joyousness of a bird's, and, when we bound

over the wooded hill or the fresh green valley,

shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature,

and clapping her little hands in the very ecstasy

of young existence, she looked as if breathing

away like a red歌唱 from the Earth,

and going off where all things were beautiful and

happy like her.

It was a morning in the middle of August.—

The little girl had been passing some days at

my father's house, and she was now to return

home. Her path lay across the fields, and I

had become the companion of her walk. I

never saw a summer morning more beautiful and still. Only one little cloud was visible, and that seemed as pure, and white, and peaceful, as if it had been the incense-smoke of some burning censor of the skies. The leaves hung silent in the woods, the waters of the bay had forgotten their undulations, the flowers were bending their heads as if dreaming of the rainbow and the dew, and the whole atmosphere was of such a soft luxuriant sweetness, that it seemed a cloud of roses, scattered down by the hands of Peri from the far-off gardens of Paradise. The green Earth and blue sea lay abroad in their boundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent over and blessed them. The little creature at my side was in a delirium of happiness, and her clear, sweet voice came ringing upon the air, as often as she heard the tones of a favorite bird, or found some strange and lovely flower in her frosty wanderings. The unbroken and almost supernatural tranquility of the day continued until nearly noon. Then, for the first time, the indications of an approaching tempest were manifest. Over the summit of a mountain, at the distance of about a mile, the lids of dark clouds suddenly visible, and, at the same instant, a hollow roar came down upon the wind, as if it had been the sound of waves in a rocky cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner-fold upon the air, but still the atmosphere was as calm and the leaves as motionless as before, and there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping waters to tell of the coming hurricane.

To escape the tempest was impossible. As the only shelter we had, was an oak that stood at the foot of a tall and rugged precipice. Here we remained, and gazed almost breathlessly upon the clouds, and filling themselves like bloody giants in the sky. The thunder was not frequent, but every burst was so fearful, that the young creature, who stood by me, shut her eyes convulsively, clinging with despondent strength to my arm, and shrieked as if her very heart would break. A few minutes and the storm was upon us. During the height of its fury, the little girl raised her finger towards the precipice, that now stood above us. I looked up, and an amethystine flame was quivering upon its gray peak; and the next moment, the clouds opened, the rocks party of fire set off, making the mountain tremor

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IN ADVANCE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Thunder Storm.

The National Intelligencer contains the details

given by Col. Fremont himself in his letters to

his wife, and father-in-law Col. Benton. These

letters commence under date of Taos, New Mex-

ico, Jan 27th and end under that of Santa Fe,

Feb 17th.—We are indebted to the Boston

Transcript for the following abstract of those let-

ters: Col. Fremont writes that he left the Upper Pueblo, near the head of the Arkansas, Nov.

25th, 1848, with an old trapper, well known as

"Bill Williams," as guide. The error of this man-

agement was committed in engaging this man,

He proved never to have known or entirely to

have forgotten the country through which they

had to pass. The 11th of December, the party

found themselves at the mouth of the Rio Del Norte canon, where this river issues from the

Sierra Juan—one of the highest, most rugged and impracticable of all the Rocky moun-

tain ranges, inaccessible to trappers, and hunters

even in summer. Across this point the guide

undertook to conduct them.

The cold was extraordinary. Even along the

river bottoms the snow was already breast high for the mules. At the warmest hours of the day

the thermometer stood in the shade of a tree trunk at zero. Judge of the nights and the

temperatures! They pressed up towards the summit

of the most elevated positions in the world, step down at once to the rank of a mere private

citizen, irresistibly surrendering the influence

and patronage and control of the concentrated

energies of this great Republic, in obedience to

the people's law and will; and contrast this

spectacle with the struggles elsewhere, of rulers

to retain their power, and of subjects to obtain

their right, we may well adopt with gratitude,

but not with pride, the sentiment, God be praised

that we are not as other nations.

The incidents attending the late Presidential election furnish subjects for both congratulation

and regret. For congratulation, because they

clearly indicate that the most sensitive chord in

the American heart, is that which throbs to the

impulse of patriotism. General Taylor, by his

cool discretion, and noble daring, gave success

to our arms in many a unequal contest. The

successful defender of his country's rights, has

been promptly crowned with his country's laurels

and rewards. Every soul to actions high!

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## BANKS AND BANKING.

A writer in the Bangor Whig takes the Banks of the country generally, and those in that city in particular, to task, for certain alleged abuses and illegal practices, in the matter of demanding and receiving usurious interest, and for general efforts to continue the pressure on the money market for their own pecuniary benefit. In the course of a long communication on this subject, the writer says:

"That the management of the Banks was the original cause of the pressure is not pretended; but that the pressure has been continued, and still exists, in a very great degree, by their management—where the causes that produced it have ceased—is an opinion, with which a large portion of those best acquainted in such matters, has become a settled conviction. Nor is it contended that it is in the power of the Banks to make money abundant and easy, when causes exist to make it otherwise—but it is contended and cannot be denied, that though the Banks may not be able in times of pressure to afford all the relief needed by the business community, it is in their power, and none the less their duty, because there is a pressure, so far as they do make loans or discounts, to make them at the rates fixed by law. The law throughout New England limits the rate of interest which may be exacted by the Banks at six per cent, and it is apparent that, in times of pressure when the Banks are compelled from the laws of currency as now existing in this country, to contract their loans and diminish their accommodations, their dividends must be proportionately diminished, if they confine their operations within the limits of the law. But what is the fact? Are their dividends diminished? Is it not notorious, that the Banks throughout the country generally, have never before made such large dividends as during the past year, to say nothing of the large amounts, which many of them have laid aside under the head of "reserved profits"? Does not this prove, then, that the Banks have been engaged in unlawful practices and abuses, by exacting more than the lawful rates of interest, and that consequently they have been engines of oppression and injury, instead of fulfilling the office for which they were or should have been erected?

It would be curious to one acquainted with such matters to look into the books of many of the Banks and see which is the largest in amount, the "interest account" accruing from the regular rates of discount, or the "Profit and loss account" made up of the items of the direct and indirect mode of shaving practised in the various operations.

For the larger cities the means of the Banks, it is believed, are unlawfully employed to accommodate the wants of the public through agents and brokers to obtain the exorbitantly high rates of interest which the necessities of the business men have compelled them to pay; while in smaller places—and Bangor may be reckoned among the number—the Banks have not even the modesty to employ a broker or agent to cover up their illegal transactions, but the Banks themselves have been converted into regular brokers' shops, and it has not only here, but in many other parts of the State become notorious that nearly, if not quite all the accommodations afforded to the public, have been at the most *flagrantly usurious* rates of interest. Instances are not wanting of paper having been negotiated at a Bank in this city where one and a half per cent, per month has been paid at the counter of the Bank. They are not rare instances, but are quite matters of every day occurrence, without even disguising the illegality of the transaction, by taking the extra interest above six per cent, under cover of a charge for exchange, or for the premium of a check on Boston; one of the infelicitous ways commonly practised to obtain usurious rates of interest—but the writer does not assert that all Banks in the State and abroad, conduct their affairs in this shameful way—there are undoubtedly some honorable exceptions, where a due regard and consideration is had to the accommodation of their customers, and where their business is conducted on principles at least within the limits of the law.

If it requires facts and arguments to prove that the Banks throughout the country generally, are engaged in a regular system of shaving, and at this time are using their means unlawfully through brokers and agents, to extort from the business community illegal rates of interest, when all the causes that ordinarily make an easy money market are generally admitted to be in operation, nothing of the kind is required to prove true what has been said about the practices and usages of our own Banks. They are lamentable facts which nearly all who have had occasion for Bank accommodations will feel to be too true."

In conclusion the writer recommends the subject of Bank abuses to the consideration of the Legislature, and expresses the conviction that a few wholesome penalties such as grand juries occasionally administer to public misdeeds or felonious acts would cure the evil."

If that "illegal practices" and gross official mismanagement, complained of by the writer in the Whig, do in fact exist, and the present laws for the regulation of the Banking institutions of the State, when rigidly enforced, should be found to be inadequate to the correction of real abuses, then it will undoubtedly be the pleasure, as well as the duty of the Legislature, to provide additional safeguards against future violations or evasions of the laws, and new guarantees against the recurrence of similar abuses. The democratic party have ever aimed a readiness to impose upon banks restrictions all just and necessary restrictions, for the protection of community; even at the hazard of a systematic opposition from the federal party, and regardless of the clamorous cry of "Locofoco warlike upon the banks," "Locofoco tinkering of the currency"—and the employment of their equally senseless phrases.

Now, if the federal party, or any portion of it, is satisfied of their past errors, are beginning to appreciate the evils incident to our banking system, and what is more important, are really prepared to become co-laborers with the democratic party in an earnest effort for the removal of those evils, their aid will not only be thankfully accepted, but their change of views will also be hailed as a gratifying evidence of the soundness of the much derided democratic doctrine of this question. It must, however, be confessed at the same time, that such talk as the foregoing on the subject of Banks, sounds rather querulous, coming as it does from a federal paper. It shows, at least that this is a "progressive age"—decidedly so. [Augusta Age.]

The President has issued his orders to Gen. Scott to resume the command of the army in all that regards discipline and military control, according to the regulations for the guidance of the General-in-Chief. The Head-Quarters are fixed at or in the vicinity of New York for the Eastern division, and at Cincinnati for the Western division.

The Boston Republican says—"Gov. Kent is at Washington, and has been there about two months, lagging in office. He first put in his claim for command to Liverpool, but failing in this, he is now trying to get the consulship for Rio Janeiro. He is a sturdy beggar, and hard to be taken off."

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—*it must be preserved.*"

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 22, 1842.

## THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The last intelligence from Europe gives Germany the palm for interest on account of the grandeur of its scheme and the importance of its movements. It is laboring on a great internal measure, to change a population of forty millions from a condition of *almost separate nationalities* to one unity, of *one nationality*; or better still, to change it from that state of political thralldom, which has so long been an anomaly in connection with so great a range of free inquiry to a state of political freedom. The thoughtful Germans have learned some lessons in the American school and they mean to reduce them to practice. They will no longer be subject to Austrian absolutism, or allow Austria to take the lead in Germany, but are resolved that the nation shall rule itself. This purpose is represented in the representative body at Frankfort, which was composed of delegates from all the German states and kingdoms, and which is now composed of all save only that of Austria, who have withdrawn or are about to have orders to withdraw. It is this body which has offered the imperial crown to Frederick William IV. of Prussia. He in substance refuses to accept it, that is, he will accept it and his emperor over those states whose kings or cabinets will consent to have him emperor, and provided Austria will also consent to it. This is not satisfactory to the Frankfort assembly, and amounts to a refusal. This body for months past has been ridiculed and denounced by the tory press of England, and again it has been declared a body without dignity, without either army or a public sentinel to back it; at a knot of wild theorists voting constitutions which they had no power to set up, and tendering honors which they had no right to bestow. The tone of this tory press of England has suddenly changed.

The great fact, within a week of the sailing of the last steamer, has been revealed, that the *masses of northern Germany are with the Frankfort assembly*. "Beyond all doubt," confesses the London Times, "in the northern and eastern parts of Germany this movement has acquired the character of a national passion, as intense and almost as universal as that which roused the German people to the great struggle of 1813."—We prefer, however, the testimony of the Germans themselves. They state the people are all alive with the great idea of nationality. An article by Professor Gervinus scouts the idea of little petty principalities like Lipp and Waldeck dictating a policy to a large state like Prussia. Let the king of Prussia accept the offer, let Austria accede, and the power to set independent of Russian help." Even let Austria not accede and Prussian policy will heap coals of fire on its head by still protecting it. Another article from Frankfort gives the feeling of the masses, and this feeling even extends to Austria. It predicts that nearly all Germany will unite to carry out the decrees of the Frankfort assembly. It makes some strange revelations. It says that Austria, to preserve her influence in Germany, by a note signed by Prince Schwarzenberg January 17, 1840, proposed at Berlin to Prussia that the five kings of Germany with the emperor of Austria shall take the whole matter in their own hands! That Austria and Prussia should begin by inviting their cousins of Hanover, Hesse, Wurtemburg and Saxon to hold conferences upon what was next to be done, how to pare out the power, &c.!! And as for the Frankfort assembly, a small army of 40,000 men was to be relied on to produce its submission. But this very proposal was rejected by the Prussian cabinet. Now negotiations are going on to try and unite the courts of Hanover, Munich, Dresden and Stuttgart, in opposition to Prussia. Meantime the popular demand upon the king of Prussia is so strong that, it is confidently predicted, he will be obliged either to accept to abdicate; he must be Caesar or nothing. Such is the whole tenor of German letters. If he does not abdicate, his brother, the prince of Prussia, will succeed him, and he stands ready to accept the imperial dignity. Then a struggle is predicted greater than any that has taken place in Europe for years. It is declared in advance, that this acceptance will upset the European treaties of 1815, and that Austria and Russia will take up arms at it. It will be Cossack against republican.

Austria has not improved her affairs since the last advice. The new general in Hungary issued a proclamation to the Austrian army warmly of a tool of a despotic. "Are you not Austrians?" he says, "gallant soldiers, faithful in tribulation and death? You cannot but conquer or die." We fight for a just cause and Heaven will assist us! Lo! those that oppose us are but ridiculous scoundrels, the scum of all people, the dregs of nations which they sacrificed to their cynical intrigues, and who have turned this blessed country into a playground for venal Poles and traitors! Well, then, with THEM LET US BE WORN TO THE KNIFE," &c. &c. After this deadly manifesto it is gratifying to learn that old Weidt has got worse. The news from this quarter, however, is so contradictory—one letter contradicting another—that there is little that can be gathered satisfactory. One thing, however, seems to be going on—a union of races in Hungary, as predicted in a German journal which we quoted. Some of those who have been fierce against the Magyars are now uniting against Austria. Nor are the so-called Magyars so bloodthirsty as represented. It is admitted that their army is well disciplined. Things look bad for the imperial cause in this quarter. Meantime Austria has shown the cloven foot in the affairs of Italy. She has made hard demands in this quarter. She has required Sardinia to pay an enormous indemnity, and makes nothing of asking that a constitution shall be altered to her liking, and

that certain towns shall be garrisoned by her troops. None of these things seem to draw forth the rebuke of "her ancient ally" John Bull. She is engaged in defending monarchy, and this covers a multitude of sins. John Bull has no words against old Welton's savage proclamation or the capacity of the Austrian cabinet. He only thunders against republicanism. He loves to lie to bel democats.

The Roman republic will next be the theatre of exciting scenes. General Oudot was on his way to Rome, while the assembly at Rome resolved, with much enthusiasm, to maintain its ground. It voted the following resolution:—

"Considering the last events which have occurred in Italy, the Roman constituent assembly declares that the Roman republic, the asylum and bulwark of Italian liberty, will neither yield nor enter into any compromise. The representatives and triumvirs pledge their oath to that effect, in the name of God and the people. The country shall be saved!"

France presents little that is cheering to republicans. Its president is abusing thefishionable levees and dinners—police are hunting out every secret or open society and prosecuting or persecuting all free speakers—or seizing printing presses and suppressing petty journals—its cabinet are casting an influence in favor of monarch and helping the professors of its president. Its expedition to put down a neighbor republic—a republic which it is intended without foreign intervention would stand—graceful to the eye and cannot be too severely denounced. One redounding item of news appears however from France.

The wofish treatment of the Piedmontese by Austria, or rather the indecision of Austria to take too large a slice of Italy, has prompted the French government to take a firm and vigorous attitude. The Debats announces that the French king at Turin has been instructed to advise the king of Sardinia to reject the terms of peace offered by Radetzky. This has been done, however, out of regard for freedom, not sympathy for the republicanism that swelled forth so copiously from the lips of the president; but out of national considerations, because French interests demanded that Austrian dominion in Italy should be checked. Troops, consequently, are moving in the direction of Italy beside those pouring into Rome. The journals are crowded with various items relative to the elections—the programmes of the parties, letters from officials, movements of the electoral committees. The result will be looked for with no little interest.

England presents little that is new. The most important event is the passage of the navigation law in the commons. The debate on it was long, interesting and important. The majority on its passage was repeatable, evidently larger than the protectionists expected, and their journals are putting the lash on to some honorable, who they allege made promises before election and after it, were government dictated—who even made speeches in the house against the very law for which they voted. This flattering indicates wounded birds. The days for keeping up the barriers of trade and commerce have gone by. The tories in England and the tories in America will do well to open wide their eyes to this great fact. The struggle now will be with the lords. The tories say that unless this body wish to send her majesty once more adrift on the world in search of a ministry, they will do well to pass the bill.

We are glad to notice that our Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to the subject of agricultural schools. An agricultural school, to render it a school of practical, as well as theoretical instruction, should be a manual labor, or an industrial school. Schools may be made self-supporting, and by this means, without raising one cent of money more than we do, the highest education might be given to all the children of the State. The poor would be on an equal footing with the rich, and no child grow up in ignorance, and feel it the cause of his father's poverty. The system cannot at once be introduced. But we wish to see a model school, a normal school established by the State, preparatory to its general introduction. Such a school would test the practicality of the plan, and furnish teachers for the extension of the system.

VIRGINIA.—All doubt of the election of Mr. Beale to congress in the 14th district is removed by the returns, and the grand result, according to the last advice. The new general in Hungry issued a proclamation to the Austrian army warmly of a tool of a despotic. "Are you not Austrians?" he says, "gallant soldiers, faithful in tribulation and death? You cannot but conquer or die." We fight for a just cause and Heaven will assist us! Lo! those that oppose us are but ridiculous scoundrels, the scum of all people, the dregs of nations which they sacrificed to their cynical intrigues, and who have turned this blessed country into a playground for venal Poles and traitors! Well, then, with THEM LET US BE WORN TO THE KNIFE," &c. &c.

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## THE "GOLD DOLLAR."

By the politeness of a friend we were last week presented with one of these little beauties. They are the most beautiful specimen of coinage ever produced. About one hundred thousand, as we learn, have already been struck off at the mint. The Boston Post, in speaking of their emission, and their utility as a circulating medium, remarks as follows:—Of course, all the present emission will be kept, for some time, at least, as curiosities and playthings. The proper policy, however, is to make as fast as possible, so that they may become familiar to us, and be incorporated with our practical circulation. They are *rather* small, of course, but we are in hopes that, when people grow used to them, and have proper appliances for their reception, they may become a favorite coin and be preferred to small bills. We have wallets and pocket books for the safe conveyance of bits of bank paper, and purses for silver and copper coins—it is not unreasonable to suppose that some inventive genius may provide a separate and fitting receptacle for the "little gold fellows."

When anything new comes forward, there is always a deal of croaking—the thing appears to be just that ought not to have been—but, in spite of every thing, we believe the "gold dollars," with a proper action at the mint, will be thoroughly successful. Half dimes, we recollect, were said to be ridiculous small when first emitted—but who loses half dimes now-a-days more frequently than any thing else? Use, familiarity and habit are great things. As respects the liability to counterfeit, we think it very small. Gold coins are not easily imitated, and the "gold-dollar" is so remarkably fine, neat and unique, that we think it almost impossible that the public could be imposed upon to any extent. The counterfeit gold now in circulation not only bears no nameable proportion to the genuine, but is a mere atom as compared with the counterfeit silver in dollars and halves. With a large experience of years, a friend tells us he never saw one counterfeit eagle. He has seen three or four counterfeit halves, and perhaps twice as many quarters. We hope the government will send forth the "gold dollars" abundantly into every corner of the land, but particularly into our cities and large towns, where the small bank bills are little profit and considerable trouble.

Our idea is, that what may be called the "real spending money" of the people should be coined—*be money*. For circulation between banks—for transport in large sums—for the surplus in the pocket of wealth—bank bills are preferable and much cheaper. To be sure, with a "small" circulation of coin, exclusively, the community would lose the original outlay and the banks, their annual interest on the superseded paper, but the former would gain in having a currency which was certain and unchangeable, and still more would it gain in being furnished with a mass of specie which, in time of need, would roll to the seaboard, and strengthen the banks, already weakened, perhaps, by foreign demand. As it is now, when a pinch comes and the volume of circulation is reduced by every man's devoting every dollar he can raise to the payment of unavoidable debts, the small bills come back to the banks to weaken them at the very time when they should increase in strength—for which they voted. This flattering indicates impudent birds. The days for keeping up the barriers of trade and commerce have gone by. The tories in England and the tories in America will do well to open wide their eyes to this great fact. The struggle now will be with the lords. The tories say that unless this body wish to send her majesty once more adrift on the world in search of a ministry, they will do well to pass the bill.

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To the real patriots of the country, in the true love of democratic institutions, the fact that a man has been elected to the great office of president, with scarcely one qualification to fit him for his high and solemn duties, is not only mortifying, but it is alarming. It disgraces our country, and hinders the capacity of the people for self-government.

The returns from Friendship and Unity Plantations were rejected on account of informality. The committee further report that no person has received a majority of the votes returned and allowed, and there is consequently no election of Governor by the people, and that JOHN W. DANA, ELIJAH L. HAMILIN, SAMUEL FISHER, and RUFUS K. GOODENOON are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy.

The report was accepted. A message was received from the House, announcing the election by that body of JOHN W. DANA and ELIJAH L. HAMILIN, as the two candidates from which an election of Governor for the current political year is to be made.

On motion of Mr. Hodgeson, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hodgeson, Fox and Clapp, was raised to receive, sort and count the votes for Governor for the current political year.

The ballot having been received the committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes 81,393  
JOHN W. DANA had 32,760  
Elijah L. Hamlin 29,323

Samuel Fischeden 12,037  
Rufus K. Goodenow 1,010  
Lowell 1,067

Joshua A. Lowell 46

Ezekiel Holmes 21

Alfred Johnson 57

Elijah Hamlin 22

John Dana 19

Joshua Lowell 29

Elijah J. Hamlin 9

All others 29

The returns from Friendship and Unity Plantations were rejected on account of informality.

The committee further report that no person has received a majority of the votes returned and allowed, and there is consequently no election of Governor by the people, and that JOHN W. DANA, ELIJAH L. HAMILIN, SAMUEL FISHER, and RUFUS K. GOODENOON are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy.

The report was accepted.

A message was received from the House, announcing the election by that body of JOHN W. DANA and ELIJAH L. HAMILIN, as the two candidates from which an election of Governor for the current political year is to be made.

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REPORT.  
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lowing vote: Ezra B. French 110, Samuel B. Benson 45, Joseph Baker 13.

The two houses also chose as councilors, the following gentlemen: SIMEON STROUT of Lexington; RANDALL SKILLIN of Cape Elizabeth; MANASSETT L. SMITH of Warren; THOMAS NICKERSON of Linneus; STILLMAN HOWARD of Leeds; BENJAMIN WIGGIN of Bangor; SAMUEL S. HEAGAN of Prospect. These gentlemen received 105 votes each. The whig candidates received 47 each, and the Free soil candidates 12.

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamship Canada, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening—making one of the quickest passages on record. She brought Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. We make the following epigram from the Umpire:—

Cotton was a shade firmer—Grain had again receded—Markets dull. Money market steady—and an improved demand for American stocks. Good brands of flour were offered at 24s, without attracting attention. Freight rates received 47 each, and the Free soil candidates 12.

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Canada affairs have attracted some attention in Parliament, but nothing definite done.

The Navigation Bill had not been acted upon by the Peers. The accounts of suffering in Ireland are horrible.

FRANCE.—The Cholera is on the decrease. The coming elections attract much attention. The President and his cousin Napoleon have quarelled.

GERMANY.—It is reported that preliminaries of new conditions of peace, have been proposed by England, and already accepted by Prussia. Berlin continued in the same state as last.

There is much speculation indulged in by the telegraphic operator—but we do not notice that anything very strange has happened during the week.

NEW YORK, May 17, 10 A. M.  
22 DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

N. Orleans papers, of the 9th inst., that meetings have been held at San Francisco and resolutions passed to organize a Legislative Assembly, composed of fifteen members, charged with drafting laws for the preservation of order and the protection of trade. It had also been resolved to elect three judges.

A letter dated Vera Cruz, April 24, says, it was reported there that the people of California had organized a Government which had refused to recognize General Smith as the Governor of the Territory, and had annulled his order prohibiting foreigners from working the mines.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following letter, dated Mazatlan, April 19th:—Gentlemen.—The Peruvian barque Fanny, Capt. Debrot, arrived here on the 7th inst. direct from San Francisco, whence she sailed on the 29th ult.

A short time before the Fanny left, a boat's crew belonging to the U. S. flag ship Ohio, ran away with their boat; they were pursued, all captured and taken back to the ship. Shortly after, the crew being called to perform some duty, they refused to turn out and obey the orders of their officers. In consequence of this, about thirty of the leaders were confined in irons. A Court Martial was ordered, and was being held on board the Ohio; and the opinion was, that Commodore Jones would hang a number of the conspirators.

Much dissatisfaction was reported to exist in the squadron. All the officers of the sloop of war St. Marys, save two, had been tried by Court Martial.

The U. S. Propeller Massachusetts arrived at San Francisco on the 25th of March.

Owing to the immense number of persons arriving at San Francisco, the country was in a very insecure state. The great want of the country was an effective military force, and the extension of the laws of the United States over the territory."

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The tide of immigration from the Old World is unprecedentedly large this year, obviously owing both to the unsettled condition of European politics, and the superior inducements that the cheap and fertile lands in our Western States offer for permanent settlement.

The greater portion of these immigrants seem to be of the better class. They are robust and healthy, and many bring with them ample means. Their destination is the far West. [Baltimore, Pat.]

**Administrator's Sale.**  
NEW BRUNSWICK. We have papers from St. John to the 4th inst. The "Morning News" of that date, says:

It is rumored that the Executive Council of this Province has been hastily called together, on matters of great importance. It is further rumored that an Express from Canada passed through this city a few days since, on its way to Halifax. The signs of the times are certainly ominous. The sluggish blood of the Colonists has suddenly been animated.

PIRACY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A letter has been received from the agent for Lloyd's at Smyrna April 1849, giving information that several piratical boats in the neighborhood of Scio and Mytilene have been plundering small craft, and visiting villages on the west of Scio. Her Majesty's steamer Tauris and the French steamer L'Avenir would make inquiries after these boats, and a Turkish war cutter is cruising in the neighborhood. The two former vessels have completed a very searching tour for the pirates, but they have not met with them. One of Her Majesty's brigs will shortly proceed in the same direction.

On the 6th inst. the snow in the fields adjacent to Chicago was three feet deep. The Journal of Commerce says, on the authority of a gentleman from Chicago—but it is a tough story, nevertheless:

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The N. Orleans papers of April 21st, publish nearly two columns of the foreign news from the Europa, received at St. Johns, N. B., on the 19th. It is less than 3000 miles from St. Johns to N. Orleans.—[N. Y. Express]

BRIGHTON MARKET,  
[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER]  
THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1849.

At market—550 Beef Cattle, 21 pairs Winking Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves, 52 Sheep and Lambs, 650 Pigs—Beef Cattle—Owing to the limited number market today, very high Extra 27, 23 first quality, \$7.00, second, \$7.50; third, \$8.00, fourth, \$8.75. Winking Oxen—\$6.00, 100, 125, 130. Cows and Calves—\$25, 25, 26, 24, 21. Sheep and Lambs—\$2.00, 2.10, 2.00, 1.90, 1.80. Lamb—\$1.00 each. Total 41.2 and 6.12.

NEWS FOR THE SICK.  
Whistlers, New York, July 10, 1849.

Mr. SEW W. FOWLER: Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I write you this certificate, stating my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The bottle of it was taken with a severe cough. My lungs were much affected so much so that it was with difficulty I could breathe. Hearing of your Balsam, I prepared and took part of one but

it; and to my utter astonishment, my lungs were freed and my cough cured. I am happy to recommend this Balsam of Wild Cherry to the public as one of the best medicines for coughs and colds I have ever seen. WM. SWIFT.

N. R. Remember it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper, that performs such cures.

(From the Boston Daily Times.)

27.—A certificate has been handed us for publication, and as the case is one of a very remarkable character, we copy it with great interest, well deserving of notice. There are diseases by the use of a particular medicine, should be made known to the public for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

Atmospheric Effects in Quick Consumption.

Curse of a Young Lady in Rapid Decline.

WALDBOROUGH, Me., April 7, 1849.

DR. BRADLEY:—Dear Sir—I consider the Hungarian Balsam an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Lungs.

My daughter, about 17 years of age, was seized about a month ago, with a violent affection of the Chest and Lungs, attended with such a degree of pain in the side, weakness and difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, chills, and other symptoms of a SPEEDY DECLINE or QUICK CONSUMPTION.

She was very rapidly reduced in strength, and, on the 1st of April, was unable to walk, and lay prostrate on a sofa, unable to move, except by my aid.

Her appetite was lost, and she was unable to eat, and was reduced to a mere skeleton.

The above is a true statement of facts.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Waldborough.

D. F. BRADLEY, 330 Washington st., sole Agent for the United States and British Provinces.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. K. HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris.

May 22, 1849.

4ws3-optDBBB

For all kinds of goods suited to those who are

providing Outfits for California, from Clothing to

shoe leather.

In Woodstock, 13th inst., by Elder R. Dunham, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

In Livermore, Rev. Mr. Blodget, Asa Leavitt or Turner, to Miss Emma Pollard.

DEATHS.

In Hirum, Cn Marshall Spring, 69.

In Portland, Mrs. Elizabeth Dresser, formerly of Fryeburg, 88.

To the County Commissioners of Oxford:

Yours, &c.

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN BROADCLOTHES, Plain and Fancy

Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmirets, Codgintons and Satinette, Plain and fancy Vests,

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAM, ALPACAS,

Alpacas, Madras Stripes, Mohair Lustre, Dress Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BLUED SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS,

Dunings, Waddings, Battings, Cloves, Laces, Edgings; Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls,

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times:

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHES, Plain and Fancy

Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmirets, Codgintons and Satinette, with a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings,

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAM, ALPACAS,

Alpacas, Madras Stripes, Mohair Lustre, Dress Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BLUED SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS,

Dunings, Waddings, Battings, Cloves, Laces, Edgings; Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls,

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNETS, ROSES

Poetry.

**I Pay You Two Dollar!**

A beggar, crippled, starved and blind,  
Rehearsed his doleful story,  
To half a score of auditors,  
Who all looked vastly sorry,  
Sounding much indeed very much,  
Some very much indeed,  
But not one cent did they bestow  
To help the man of need.  
At length a Frenchman forward stepped  
In like a master of ceremony,  
And summing his purse, "By gare!  
I pay you TWO DOLLAR!"

**YOUTHFUL PERSEVERANCE.**—A lad about thirteen years of age arrived in this city by the ears night before last. His story though brief, is an interesting one, and exhibits strength of close-clinging affection, which it is a pleasure to record. His mother and sister left Ireland about a year ago for America, and the boy being a bound apprentice, was not permitted to accompany them; although he desired to do so. Some months after their departure, the lad, a fellow without a penny in his pocket, ran away from his master, walked to Dublin City, told his story to the Captain of an American ship, and successfully solicited his aid in taking him to his mother. The Captain told him that the United States was a very great country, and should he get there he might easily find the object of his search; but the little "Japhet" was determined to "try," and finally got the Captain's consent to take him across the ocean in capacity of a second cook. The vessel arrived at New York, and the little fellow all alone, searched the great Metropolis throughout, enquiring of the Irish families of the whereabouts of his mother, but to no purpose—no one knew her. During this search, which continued more than a week, the little fellow met his current expenses by doing chores in the streets, such as holding horses, &c., for a lad of that kind could not be dishonest.—Failing in New York, he worked his passage on a steamer to Albany—reached that city, and worked his way to Buffalo, thence to Sandusky, and on to Cincinnati—making a journey, in all, of about four thousand miles, in search of his mother! Upon his arrival here, he immediately sought out the Irish residents, and, for the first time, heard of the object of his long and singular pilgrimage. He learned that his mother and sister had lived in Cincinnati, but a month since had moved to Vanceburg, Ky. The little "Japhet" in the fullness of his joy, was determined that an hour should not be lost, and went to Captain Grace, of the Brilliant, yesterday, and told him his story. The Captain took him on board, and gave him some money and provided him comfortably for the passage, and doubtless for this, the little fellow is, in the arms of the loved ones of his search. It is a fact not unworthy of record, presenting, as it does, a pleasant incident in the train of the story, that while on board the Brilliant, the boy was recognized by a gentleman who was a passenger on the same vessel upon which he crossed the ocean, who fully corroborated his story!—Cincinnati, Conn.

**THE LAST WORD.**—"The last word" is the most dangerous of internal maladies. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it, than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell. Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angels with women has been forbidden since the Flood. The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies like husbands from flying off into space. The wife who would rightly discharge her duties, must never have a soul above "buttons." The liberties of England have been so won by mutual concessions. Let the husband who would acquire the privilege of asking friends to dinner without notice, remember this, when his wife hints at a new bonnet. The wife's wants is always the husband's opportunity. Don't trust too much to good temper, when you get into an argument. The Indians produce fire by the rubbing of the driest sticks. Sugar is the substance most generally diffused through all natural products. Let married people take a hint from this provision of Nature—Punch's Pocket Book.

**LEARN TO COOK WELL.**—The health of the family depends upon it. We know there are those who associate luxury, effeminacy, and all dependent ills, with every attempt of the kind recommended. But we do not believe that health is promoted by eating raw carrots, or doughy bread—or that to secure long life, it is necessary to turn cannibal. Nor were men made to graze like cattle, or eat food like dogs.

Nor is it necessary, in order to slay the errors of which we speak, to rush into the opposite extreme. Good cookery does not consist in producing the highest seasoned dishes, nor such as to foster a morbid appetite; but in preparing every dish well, however simple or common it may be. There are, for instance, families who never eat good bread from one century to another, and have no idea in what it consists. Nor are meats cooked any better within their precincts. These little, simple, and healthy delicacies, which the good housekeeper knows intuitively how to produce, are never seen here—Even a dish of potatoes cannot get themselves well boiled. A member of the family might as well fall among the Hottentots as far as any proper nursing is concerned. These things ought not to be, nor is there any need of them, except to the wife with any just notions of her obligations to herself and those about her.

The science of bread-making, of meat cooking, a stewing, roasting, and boiling of vegetable cooking, &c., of preparing the multifarious small dishes of all sorts, which go to make pleasant the table, and all about, are hers—to understand and practise—Prairie Farmer.

**A KNAVE.**—A Knave is like a tooth-drawer, that maintains his own teeth in constant healing by pulling out those of other men. He is an excellent founder, and will pull down a ladder foot, and cast him into what form he pleases. He grows rich by the ruin of his neighbors, like geas in the streets in a great sickness. [Editor.]

**A YOUNG TOBACCO CHIEF.**—A little boy, over ten years of age, was seen the other day cramming his mouth full of "fine cut," when a gentleman standing by, who became somewhat amused at the little fellow, asked him what he elewed tobacco for.

"What I elewed tobacco for?" replied the boy. "Why, sir, I elewed it to get the strength out of it, to be sure, what dyo think I elewed it for?"

Gold is the god of this world. Only whisper the word and its worshippers fall down on their knees. Breath it in the valley, and it is heard at the mountain-top. Tell where it can be found, and the millions rush to the spot faster than they would go to heaven.

"I hope I see you well, Mr. Smith; you'll excuse me, sir, but, bein' out o' work, win' to pay, they been obligated to give up th' fearn, I don't, as yo've married mot cousin, and keeps a vehicle, yo' might take me on as coachman."

GREELEY DRAMATIZED.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Correspondence of the Washington Union. It is probably from the pen of our friend Wallach, formerly of the New York True Sun:

Burton has dramatized neighbor Greeley, and shows him up nightly to overflowing houses. Mr Fourier Grisley's a long, white, over-coated, short-panted, dirty-booted, old broad-brim hatted, white eye-browed, bald-headed, lank, middle-aged gentleman, is introduced as Mr Grisley. He pretences Fourierism to a convivial dancing master, increases in size by its exercise, and the brain of the lawyer gains activity and strength from a similar cause.

Even the eye may be improved in the exercise of its functions by use. Thus the artist and the dealer in dry goods both remember and observe colors with greater exactness than those not so employed.

To such we would say, your power of applying your mind intently to any subject will be in exact proportion to the amount of exercise you have given it.

The arm of the blacksmith, or the leg of the dancing master, increases in size by its exercise, and the brain of the lawyer gains activity and strength from a similar cause.

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Thus the artist and the dealer in dry goods both remember and observe colors with greater exactness than those not so employed.

To such we would say, your power of applying your mind intently to any subject will be in exact proportion to the amount of exercise you have given it.

The arm of the blacksmith, or the leg of the dancing master, increases in size by its exercise, and the brain of the lawyer gains activity and strength from a similar cause.